QUALI-PRO™

Oxyfluorfen 2E

Specimen Label

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	BY WEIGHT
Oxyfluorfen: 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl)	23.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	77.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 2 pounds active ingredient per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillates.

EPA Reg. No. 81391-1-73220 EPA Est. No. 707-PA-01

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING – AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY** at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

Shake Well Before Using

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-308-5391.
If you wish to obtain additional product information, call 1-800-979-8994.
Agricultural Chemical:
Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

FIRST AID

If in eyes:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give **any** liquid to the person. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

Hot Line Number: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Call 1-800-308-5391 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category **G** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Nitrile, Butyl, Neoprene, and/or Barrier Laminate
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
– Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
– Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, wildlife and fish. Use with care when applying in areas frequented by wildlife or adjacent to any body of water or wetland area. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift or erosion from target areas. Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.
DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:
- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Nitrile, Butyl, Neoprene, and/or Barrier Laminate
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

GENERAL USE INFORMATION

Oxyfluorfen 2E herbicide may be applied for preemergence and postemergence weed control in labeled crops as indicted in this label. All use directions as provided in the **General Use Information** section and crop-specific sections of this label, must be followed.

GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS:
THE FOLLOWING USE RESTRICTIONS APPLY TO ALL REGISTERED USES OF THIS PRODUCT:
(NOTE: SEE DIRECTIONS FOR USE FOR INDIVIDUAL CROPS FOR CROP-SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS.)
- Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation water or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use any plants treated with Oxyfluorfen 2E for feed or forage.
- **DO NOT** feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with Oxyfluorfen 2E.
- Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied only by ground application equipment except as otherwise allowed or

directed in specific use directions.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift. Avoid drift to all non-target areas. Oxyfluorfen 2E is phytotoxic to plant foliage.
- Thoroughly flush spray equipment (tank, pump, hoses and boom) with clean water before and after each use. Residual Oxyfluorfen 2E remaining in spray equipment may damage other crops. To assist removal of Oxyfluorfen 2E residues in spray equipment, Latron AG-98 or Latron CS-7 may be added at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of water during flushing.
- Use Oxyfluorfen 2E only for recommended purposes and at recommended rates.
- **DO NOT** treat ditch banks or waterways with Oxyfluorfen 2E.

ROTATION CROP RESTRICTIONS
- **DO NOT** rotate to small-grain crops (includes barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat, wild rice) within 10 months following an oxyfluorfen treatment.
- **DO NOT** direct seed any crops, other than Oxyfluorfen 2E -labeled crops, within 60 days following a treatment with Oxyfluorfen 2E.
- **DO NOT** transplant seedling crops, other than Oxyfluorfen 2E -labeled crops, within 30 days following treatment with Oxyfluorfen 2E.

Important: Treated soil must be thoroughly incorporated to a depth of 4 inches after harvest (or abandoning) of the treated crop but prior to planting of the rotational crop. Failure to achieve this thorough and complete incorporation or to follow the required minimum plant-back interval may result in crop injury, stand reduction and/or vigor reduction of the plant-back crop. See specific fallow bed labeling regarding crop planting information for applications of Oxyfluorfen 2E that are made to a fallow bed or fallow field.

WEEDS LISTED

AGERATUM
Ageratum conyzoides
AMARANTH, SPINY
Amaranthus spinosus
BALSAMAPPLE
Momordica charantia
BARNYARDGRASS (WATERGRASS)
Echinochloa crus-galli
BEDSTRAW, CATCHWEED
Galium aparine
BITTERCRESS, LESSER
Cardamine oligosperma
BLUEGRASS, ANNUAL
Poa annua
BUCKWHEAT, WILD
Polygonum convolvulus
BURCLOVER
Medicago hispida
BUTTERCUP, SMALLFLOWER
Ranunculus aborvitus
BUTTONWEED
Borreria laevis
CAMPHORWEED
Heterotheca subaxillaris
CANARYGRASS (ANNUAL)
Phalaris canariensis
CARPETWEED
Mollugo verticillata
CHEESEWEED (MALVA)
Malva parviflora
CLOVER, RED
Trifolium pratense
CLOVER, WHITE
Trifolium repens
COCKLEBUR, COMMON
Xanthium pensylvanicum
CRABGRASS, LARGE (HAIRY)
Digitaria sanguinalis
CROTALARIA
Crotalaria species
CROTON, TROPIC
Croton glandulosus
CUDWEED, NARROWLEAF
Gnaphalium falcatum
EVENINGPRIMROSE, CUTLEAF
Oenothera laciniata
FIDDLENECK, COAST
Amsinckia intermedia
FILAREE, BROADLEAF
Erodium botrys
FILAREE, REDSTEM
Erodium cicutarium
FILAREE, WHITESTEM
Erodium moschatum
FIREWEED (FROM SEED)
Epilobium angustifolium
FLIXWEED
Descurainia sophia
FOXTAIL, GIANT
Setaria faber
FOXTAIL, GREEN
Setaria, viridisi
FOXTAIL, YELLOW
Setaria, lutescens
GERANIUM, CAROLINA
Geranium carolinianum
GOOSEGRASS
Eleusine indica
GROUNDCHERRY, CUTLEAF
Physalis angulata
GROUNDCHERRY, WRIGHT
Physalis wrightii
GROUNDSEL, COMMON
Senecio vulgaris
HENBIT
Lamium amplexicaule
HORSEWEED (MARESTAIL)
Conyza canadensis
JIMSONWEED
Datura stramonium
JOHNSONGRASS, SEEDLING
Sorghum halepense
KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE
Polygonum aviculare
LADYSTHUMB (SMARTWEED)
Polygonum persicaria
LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON
Chenopodium album
LETTUCE, PRICKLY (CHINA LETTUCE)
Lactuca serriola
MALLOW, LITTLE (MALVA)
Malva parviflora
MAYWEED (DOG FENNEL)
Anthemis cotula
MINERSLETTUCE
Montia perfoliata
MORNINGGLORY SPECIES, ANNUAL
Ipomoea species
MORNINGGLORY, IVYLEAF
Ipomoea hederacea
MORNINGGLORY, TALL
Ipomoea purpurea
MUSTARD, BLACK
Brassica nigra
MUSTARD, BLUE (PURPLE MUSTARD)
Chorispora tenella
MUSTARD, COMMON YELLOW
Brassica campestris
MUSTARD, HEDGE
Sisymbrium officinale
MUSTARD, TUMBLE (JIM HILL MUSTARD)
Sisymbrium altissimum
MUSTARD, WILD
Brassica kaber
NETTLE, BURNING
Urtica urens
NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN BLACK
Solanum americanum
NIGHTSHADE, BLACK
Solanum nigrum
NIGHTSHADE, HAIRY
Solanum sarrachoides
OATS, WILD
Avena fatua
ORACH, RED
Atriplex rosea
OXALIS (BERMUDA BUTTERCUP)
Oxalis pes-caprae
PEPPERWEED, VIRGINIA
Lepidium virginicum
PEPPERWEED, YELLOWFLOWER
Lepidium perfoliatum
PIGWEED, PROSTRATE
Amaranthus blitoides
PIGWEED, REDROOT
Amaranthus retroflexus
PIMPERNEL, SCARLET
Anagallis arvensis
POINSETTIA, WILD
Euphorbia heterophylla
PUNCTUREVINE
Tribulus terrestris
PURSLANE, COMMON
Portulaca oleracea
PUSLEY, FLORIDA
Richardia scabra
RAGWEED, COMMON
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
REDMAIDS
Calandrinia caulescens
ROCKET, LONDON
Sisymbrium irio
RYEGRASS, ITALIAN
Lolium multiflorum
SAGE, LANCELEAF
Salvia reflexa
SANDSPURRY, RED
Spergularia rubra
SESBANIA, HEMP
Sesbania exaltata
SHEPHERDSPURSE
Capsella bursa-pastoris
SICKLEPOD
Cassia obtusifolia
SIDA, PRICKLY (TEAWEED)
Sida spinosa
SMARTWEED, PENNSYLVANIA
Polygonum pensylvanicum
SORREL, RED (FROM SEED)
Rumex acetosella
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL
Sonchus oleraceus
SPEEDWELL, BIRDSEYE
Veronica persica
SPURGE, GARDEN
Euphorbia hirta
SPURGE, PROSTRATE
Euphorbia supina
SPURGE, SPOTTED
Euphorbia maculata
SPURRY, CORN
Spergula arvensis
TANSYMUSTARD
Descurainia pinnata
THISTLE, BULL
Cirsium vulgare
THISTLE, RUSSIAN
Salsola kali
VELVETLEAF
Abutilon theophrasti
WITCHGRASS
Panicum capillare
WITCHWEED
Striga asiatica
WOODSORREL, COMMON YELLOW
Oxalis stricta

CHEMIGATION
DO NOT apply this product through any irrigation system unless the instructions for chemigation are followed. **If application by chemigation is not specifically listed under the specific crop use instructions, Oxyfluorfen 2E herbicide may not be applied to that crop through an irrigation system.**

Apply this product only through sprinkler (solid set, portable lateral, or low-volume (microsprinkler)), drip (trickle), or flood (basin) irrigation systems. Refer to use directions for specific crops for instructions as to which type of irrigation system may be used. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

DO NOT connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION (FOLIAR SPRAY USES)
To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

For sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water should be applied at the beginning of the irrigation period to ensure uniform wetting of the plant and/or soil surfaces. Meter Oxyfluorfen 2E at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to the vegetation and/or soil surface. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system. During sprinkler irrigation, sufficient water should be applied

to ensure water penetration to a depth of two inches.

FLOOD (BASIN) CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)
Oxyfluorfen 2E should be continuously metered into the water during the entire irrigation period. Agitation in the pesticide supply tank is suggested. Best weed control results from Oxyfluorfen 2E applied through flood (basin) irrigation systems are obtained when a uniform distribution and flow of irrigation water is maintained over level land.

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain functional automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)
Meter Oxyfluorfen 2E at a continuous uniform rate during the middle 1/3 of the irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to the soil surface. For best results, Oxyfluorfen 2E should be uniformly positioned across the wetted area to help reduce the "ring effect" of weed escapes, as other products begin to break down around the emitter. Continue irrigation during the final 1/3 of the irrigation period to ensure proper flushing of the irrigation system.

To apply a pesticide using drip (trickle) chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pipe and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

CHEMIGATION CALIBRATION: FOR LOW-VOLUME SPRINKLERS (MICROSPRINKLERS) AND DRIP (TRICKLE) IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
Calculation of use rate is based on wetted area around emitters - NOT on grove acres. To determine correct amount of Oxyfluorfen 2E, use the following formula:

1. Treated area per each emitter = A
A = 3.14 x (radius x radius)
Example: If the average distance from emitter to perimeter of wetted area measured at the soil surface is 13 inches, then
A = 3.14 x (13" x 13")
A = 3.14 x (169")
A = 530.7 square inches

2. The area in square feet wet in each acre = B

$$B = \frac{A \times \text{emitters/acre}}{144}$$

Example: If there are 300 emitters per acre, then

$$B = \frac{530.7 \times 300}{144} = B = 1105.6 \text{ square feet wetted per acre}$$

3. The total area (in square feet) wet by your system = C
C = B x acres covered by system
Example: If the system covers 20 acres, then
C = 1105.6 square feet per acre x 20 acres
C = 22,112 square feet wetted by system

4. Amount of Oxyfluorfen 2E to inject = S
Rate per treated acre of Oxyfluorfen 2E = R

$$S = \frac{C \times R}{43{,}560} = \text{quarts of Oxyfluorfen 2E}$$

Example: If the desired application rate per treated acre is 1 quart of Oxyfluorfen 2E, then

$$S = \frac{22{,}112 \times 1.0}{43{,}560} = S = 0.507 \text{ quarts of Oxyfluorfen 2E should be injected into system.}$$

Note: Select the proper rate based on weed spectrum and desired length of control (See **RATE RANGES** section below).

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS
If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:
- Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS
In order for Oxyfluorfen 2E to provide maximum preemergence activity:

Prior to application, the bed or soil surface should be smooth and free of crop and weed trash (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Leaves and trash may be removed by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide application.

After application, at least one-quarter inch (1/4 inch) of irrigation or rainfall should occur within 3 or 4 weeks after application. The best results from Oxyfluorfen 2E are from applications to established beds or soil surfaces that are left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of Oxyfluorfen 2E. Cutting water furrows or cultivations that mix untreated soil into treated areas will also reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

RATE RANGES
Select proper application rates based on soil conditions, weed spectrum and desired period of residual weed control.

Preemergence Application: Where rate ranges are given, use the lower rate in the rate range on coarse texture soils with less than 1% organic matter. Use higher rates in the rate range on medium to fine texture soils, soils containing greater than 1% organic matter, or where a longer period of residual weed control is desired.

Postemergence Application: Where a rate range is given, use higher rate in rate range for heavy weed infestations, weeds in advanced stages of growth or where a longer period of residual weed control is desired.

MIXING DIRECTIONS
Fill the spray tank at least one-third full of clean water. With the pump and agitator running, add the recommended amount of herbicides to the spray tank. The order of addition to the spray tank should be wettable powders first, flowables second, and liquids last. Complete filling of the spray tank with water. Maintain agitation until spraying is completed.

For all applications of Oxyfluorfen 2E (except onions) where postemergence weed control is desired, add 2 to 4 pints of Latron AG-98* nonionic surfactant (or comparable 80% active nonionic surfactant cleared for application to growing crops) per each 100 gallons of spray. The addition of 4 pints of Latron AG-98 per 100 gallons of spray is recommended to enhance postemergence activity when hard water (greater than 600 ppm) is used as carrier.

Spray equipment should be calibrated carefully before each use. Dosages listed on this label are for broadcast application. For banded application, the amount of Oxyfluorfen 2E used per acre should be reduced according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application}$$

Tank Mixing Precautions: Read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting the labels of tank mixed products, the most restrictive label limitations must apply.

DO NOT exceed recommended application rates. **DO NOT** tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE INFORMATION

NON-CROP USE

NON-FOOD-PRODUCING, NON-CULTIVATED AGRICULTURAL OR NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS, SUCH AS HIGHWAY AND UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY, INDUSTRIAL SITES, TANK FARMS, STORAGE AREAS, AIRPORTS, FENCEROWS, AND FARMSTEADS

Oxyfluorfen 2E

Specimen Label

GENERAL INFORMATION
Oxyfluorfen 2E is recommended for postemergence and preemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas.

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE (weeds up to 4 inches high): Apply 2 to 8 pints (0.5 to 2.0 lb active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre. The lower rate in the rate range is recommended for control of susceptible weeds in the early postemergence stage--less than 4 inches in height. The higher rate (2.0 lb active) should be used for weeds up to 12 inches in height. Applications to weeds beyond the 4-inch stage may result in partial control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

CHEESEWEED (MALVA)
FIDDLENECK, COAST
FILAREE, BROADLEAF
FILAREE, REDSTEM
GROUNDSEL, COMMON
HENBIT
MINERSLETTUCE
NETTLE, BURNING
PIGWEED, REDROOT
PURSLANE, COMMON
REDMAIDS
SHEPHERDSPURSE
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE
Apply 5 to 8 pints (1.25 to 2.0 lb active) per broadcast acre.

BURCLOVER
CHEESEWEED (MALVA)
FIDDLENECK, COAST
FILAREE, BROADLEAF
FILAREE, REDSTEM
GROUNDSEL, COMMON
HENBIT
KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE
LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON
LETTUCE, PRICKLY
PIGWEED, REDROOT
PURSLANE, COMMON
REDMAIDS
ROCKET, LONDON
SHEPHERDSPURSE
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION
Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre. Best preemergence results are achieved when spray is applied to a relatively weed free soil surface. The volume of water used should be increased as the weeds become taller and more dense. Use a low-pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Spray equipment should be calibrated carefully before each use.

TANK MIXES WITH OXYFLUORFEN 2E

Important: Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.

DOSAGE
For preemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds, a tank mixture of Oxyfluorfen 2E with diuron (Karmex) or simazine can be applied. Apply at the recommended rates and growth stages to susceptible weed species in a manner described on the respective labels.

For postemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds, a tank mixture with paraquat (Gramoxone) or glyphosate (Glyphomax) with Oxyfluorfen 2E can be used. Apply at the recommended rates and growth stages to susceptible weed species in a manner described on the respective labels.

SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS
In addition to the following, also observe **GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS** listed at the beginning of this label.
- **DO NOT** feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated with Oxyfluorfen 2E.

CONIFER SEEDBEDS, TRANSPLANTS, CONTAINER STOCK AND SELECTED FIELD GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

Oxyfluorfen 2E is effective as a preemergence and/or postemergence herbicide for the control of listed annual grass and broadleaf weeds in conifer seedbeds, transplant and container stock, and in selected field-grown deciduous trees. Preemergence weed control is most effective when spray is applied to clean, weed-free soil surfaces. Treated soil surfaces should not be disturbed as the herbicidal effectiveness of Oxyfluorfen 2E may be decreased. Seedling weeds are controlled during emergence as they come in contact with the soil-applied herbicide. The most effective postemergence weed control is achieved when Oxyfluorfen 2E is applied to seedling weeds less than 4 inches in height.

Occasionally after the use of Oxyfluorfen 2E, a spotting, crinkling, or flecking may appear on leaves of conifer and deciduous species. Leaves that receive direct or indirect (drift) spray contact may be injured. The conifer and deciduous species typically outgrow this condition rapidly and develop normally.

Important: When applied as directed, the conifer and selected deciduous species listed on this label have shown tolerance to Oxyfluorfen 2E. It is impossible, however, to evaluate this product on all varieties, biotypes and cultivars of listed species on this label or under all possible growing conditions. The user should exercise reasonable judgment and caution with this product. Until familiar with results under user growing conditions, limit application of this product to a few plants in a small treated area to determine plant tolerance and extent of injury if such occurs, prior to initiating large-scale applications.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
When Oxyfluorfen 2E is applied preemergence or postemergence at recommended dosages and weed stages, the following grasses and broadleaf weeds are controlled.

† BARNYARDGRASS
BEDSTRAW, CATCHWEED
BITTERCRESS, LESSER
† BLUEGRASS, ANNUAL
BUCKWHEAT, WILD
BURCLOVER
CARPETWEED
† CLOVER, RED
† CLOVER, WHITE
COCKLEBUR, COMMON
† CRABGRASS, LARGE
† FIDDLENECK, COAST
FILAREE, BROADLEAF
FILAREE, REDSTEM
FIREWEED (FROM SEED)
FLIXWEED
† FOXTAIL, GIANT
† GOOSEGRASS
GROUNDCHERRY, CUTLEAF
GROUNDCHERRY, WRIGHT
GROUNDSEL, COMMON
HENBIT
JIMSONWEED
KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE
LADYSTHUMB
LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON
LETTUCE, PRICKLY
MALLOW, LITTLE
MAYWEED
MINERSLETTUCE
† MORNINGGLORY, IVYLEAF
† MORNINGGLORY, TALL
MUSTARD, BLUE
MUSTARD, TUMBLE
MUSTARD, WILD
NETTLE, BURNING
NIGHTSHADE, BLACK
NIGHTSHADE, HAIRY
OATS, WILD
ORACH, RED
PEPPERWEED, YELLOWFLOWER
PIGWEED, PROSTRATE
PIGWEED, REDROOT
PIMPERNEL, SCARLET
PURSLANE, COMMON
REDMAIDS
ROCKET, LONDON
SANDSPURRY, RED
† SHEPHERDSPURSE
SIDA, PRICKLY
SMARTWEED, PENNSYLVANIA
SORREL, RED (FROM SEED)
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL
SPEEDWELL, BIRDSEYE
†† SPURGE, PROSTRATE
†† SPURGE, SPOTTED
SPURRY, CORN
TANSYMUSTARD
†† THISTLE, BULL
THISTLE, RUSSIAN
VELVETLEAF
WITCHGRASS
†† WOODSORREL, YELLOW

† Highest rate and/or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.
†† Preemergence control only.

Oxyfluorfen 2E is most effective when applied preemergence to annual grasses. Postemergence applications should be made to seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage. The addition of 0.25% (2 pints/100 gallons of spray solution) of Latron AG-98 or comparable 80% active nonionic surfactant, cleared for application on growing crops, enhances the Oxyfluorfen 2E activity on emerged weeds. When determining an appropriate use rate where a range of rates are provided, use higher rates where heavy weed pressure is anticipated, or where medium and fine soil textures exist and high organic matter soils are present.

CONIFER SEEDBEDS

To assist in the establishment of conifer seedbeds, Oxyfluorfen 2E can be applied as a preemergence application following seeding. Postemergence applications should be delayed until a minimum of 5 weeks after emergence of the conifer seedlings. During periods of cool, cloudy weather, make certain that seedlings have hardened off prior to spraying.

Conifers are tolerant to preemergence and postemergence applications of Oxyfluorfen 2E. Oxyfluorfen 2E will provide both postemergence and residual preemergence control of many broadleaf weeds and annual grass species.

CONIFER SPECIES

Oxyfluorfen 2E may be applied to conifer seedbeds of species:

DOUGLAS FIR
Pseudotsuga menziesii

FIR
FRASER
Abies fraseri
GRAND
Abies grandis
NOBLE
Abies procera

HEMLOCK
EASTERN HEMLOCK
Tsuga canadensis

PINE
AUSTRIAN
Pinus nigra
EASTERN WHITE
Pinus strobus
HIMALAYAN
Pinus wallichiana
JACK
Pinus banksiana
LOBLOLLY
Pinus taeda
LODGEPOLE
Pinus contorta
LONGLEAF
Pinus palustris
MONTEREY
Pinus radiata
MUGHO
Pinus mugo
PONDEROSA
Pinus ponderosa
SCOTCH
Pinus sylvestris
SHORTLEAF
Pinus echinata
SLASH
Pinus elliottii
VIRGINIA
Pinus virginiana

SPRUCE
BLUE
Picea pungens
DWARF ALBERTA
Picea glauca conica
NORWAY
Picea abies
SITKA
Picea sitchensis

PREEMERGENCE DOSAGE
Apply 1 to 4 pints (0.25 lb. to 1.0 lb. active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre as a preemergence application prior to conifer emergence. Where grass weeds are present, a rate of 2 to 4 pints (0.5 to 1.0 lb. active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre is recommended. In known areas of high weed

competition, 4 pints (1.0 lb. active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre are recommended.

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION
Oxyfluorfen 2E should be thoroughly mixed with clean water at recommended concentration and applied at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per treated acre. Broadcast to beds and irrigate prior to weed emergence with 1/2 to 3/4 inch of sprinkler irrigation.

POSTEMERGENCE DOSAGE
Apply 1 to 2 pints (0.25 lb. to 0.5 lb. active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre with each postemergence application. Depending on subsequent weed flushes, multiple applications may be necessary to achieve season-long weed control.

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION
Postemergence applications should be delayed until a minimum of 5 weeks after emergence of conifer seedlings. During periods of cool, cloudy weather, make certain that seedlings have hardened off prior to spraying. Application should be made to seedling weeds (less than 4 inches in height). Oxyfluorfen 2E should be thoroughly mixed with clean water at recommended concentration and applied as a broadcast application at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per treated acre.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION
If Oxyfluorfen 2E is to be applied via sprinkler irrigation (center pivot), follow the method of application directions listed for sprinkler irrigation. Additionally, for application using center pivot irrigation systems, apply the specified dosage of Oxyfluorfen 2E per acre as described above and meter Oxyfluorfen 2E at a continuous uniform rate during the entire irrigation period to allow for uniform distribution to the vegetation and soil surface. When applying this product using a sprinkler irrigation system, follow all directions given in the **CHEMIGATION** section of this label.

CONIFER TRANSPLANTS AND CONTAINER STOCK (INCLUDES 2-0 SEEDLING AND CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTINGS)

Many container-grown conifers and conifer transplants are tolerant to preemergence and postemergence applications of Oxyfluorfen 2E. Applied postemergence, Oxyfluorfen 2E will provide both postemergence and preemergence control of many broadleaf weeds and grasses listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section above. Postemergence applications should be applied before bud break or after foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Conifers may be transplanted from seedbeds and sprayed directly providing bud break has not occurred.

The following conifer species in addition to species listed under the **CONIFER SEEDBED** section have been shown to be tolerant to Oxyfluorfen 2E.

ARBORVITAE
Thuja occidentalis
Thuja orientalis

RED CEDAR
Juniperus virginiana

JUNIPER
Juniperus chinensis
Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus procumbens
Juniperus sabina
Juniperus scopulorum

WESTERN HEMLOCK
Tsuga heterophylla

YEW
Taxus species

DOSAGE
For preemergence or postemergence weed control apply 4 to 8 pints (1.0 lb. to 2.0 lb active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre.

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION
For optimum weed control, preemergence applications should be made immediately after transplanting seedlings or to weed-free container stock. Postemergence applications should be made to weeds less than 4 inches in height. Two applications may be necessary, in fall-transplanted conifer fields, for season-long weed control. The addition of 0.25% (2 pints/100 gals. of spray solution) of Latron AG-98 or comparable 80% active nonionic surfactant, cleared for application to growing crops, enhances Oxyfluorfen 2E activity on emerged weeds. Oxyfluorfen 2E must be applied only to conifer transplants prior to bud break or after foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Thoroughly mix with clean water at recommended concentration and apply at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per treated acre. Spray over the top of transplants. Heavy rainfall immediately following application to emerged weeds may reduce effectiveness.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SELECTED FIELD GROWN CONIFERS
In addition to the weeds controlled by Oxyfluorfen 2E used alone, tank mixes with other preemergence or postemergence herbicides registered for this use may provide a broader spectrum of weed control. Oxyfluorfen 2E may be tank mixed with products containing the following active ingredients registered for use in conifer plantings:

glyphosate
napropamide
oryzalin
pendimethalin
prodiamine
pronamide
sethoxydim

Determine the additional weed species to be controlled and based on label claims, select the product(s), which would give effective control of the targeted weed(s). When using tank mixes of two or more products, use conditions must be in accordance with the more (most) restrictive of the label limitations and precautions of the mixing partners.

Important: Read and follow container labels of tank-mix partners and use as directed by labeling. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

CONIFER

SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS
In addition to the following, also observe **GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS** listed at the beginning of this label.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lb active) of this product per broadcast acre per year.
- NOT FOR CONIFER RELEASE IN FOREST MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS OR FOR FOREST REGENERATION APPLICATIONS.
- **DO NOT** apply Oxyfluorfen 2E in an enclosed greenhouse structure as injury to plant foliage may result.
- **DO NOT** store or transport treated container stock in an enclosed structure until completion of 4 irrigations (minimum 21 days) as injury to non-labeled plants may occur.
- Always apply Oxyfluorfen 2E only to healthy conifer stock. **DO NOT** apply Oxyfluorfen 2E to conifers that are under stress from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, soil insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Oxyfluorfen 2E.

SELECTED FIELD-GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

Many field-grown deciduous trees are tolerant to applications of Oxyfluorfen 2E directed to the soil and base of the plant. Oxyfluorfen 2E will provide both preemergence and postemergence control of many broadleaf weeds and grasses.

DECIDUOUS TREE SPECIES

†† ALMOND
Prunus spp.

†† APPLE
Malus X domestica

†† APRICOT
Prunus spp.

ASH, GREEN
Fraxinus pennsylvanica

ASH, WHITE
Fraxinus americana

BIRCH, RIVER
Betula nigra

†† CHERRY
Prunus spp.

†† CHESTNUT
Castanea spp.

†† CRABAPPLE
Malus spp.

DOGWOOD
Cornus florida

EUCALYPTUS
Eucalyptus viminalis
Eucalyptus pulverulenta
Eucalyptus camaldulensis

†† FILBERT
Corylus spp.

LILAC
Syringa vulgaris

LOCUST, BLACK
Robinia pseudoacacia

† MAPLE, BLACK
Acer nigrum

† MAPLE, RED
Acer rubrum

† MAPLE, SUGAR
Acer saccharum

MYRTLE, CRAPE
Lagerstroemia indica

†† NECTARINE
Prunus spp.

†† NUT, HICKORY
Carya spp.

†† NUT, MACADAMIA
Macadamia ternifola

OAK, CHESTNUT
Quercus prinus

OAK, PIN
Quercus palustris

OAK, RED
Quercus rubra

OAK, WATER
Quercus nigra

OAK, WILLOW
Quercus phellos

OLIVE, RUSSIAN
Elaeagnus angustifolia

POPLAR
Populus spp.

POPLAR, TULIP
Liriodendron tulipifera

†† PEACH
Prunus persica

†† PEAR
Pyrus spp.

†† PECAN
Carya spp.

†† PISTACHIO
Pistacia vera

†† PLUM
Prunus spp.

†† PRUNE
Prunus spp.

REDBUD
Cercis canadensis

SWEETGUM
Liquidamber styraciflua

SYCAMORE
Platanus occidentalis

†† WALNUT, BLACK
Juglans nigra

† **DO NOT** apply to maple trees used for production of maple sap or maple syrup.
†† Apply as directed to nonbearing trees. For bearing treefruit, nut and vine crops, refer to the **Treefruit/Nut/Vine** section of this label for use directions.

DOSAGE
Apply 2 to 8 pints (0.5 lb. to 2.0 lb active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per acre as a spray onto to the soil area surrounding deciduous plants for preemergence or early postemergence weed control. This product may be applied as a single or split application. **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints of product per season.

For spot treatments, refer to the following table for dosage recommendations. Sprays must be uniform and applied to the soil on a spray-to-wet basis. When spraying to control weeds on a preemergence or postemergence basis, 1 gallon of spray mixture should cover 400 square feet (this is equivalent to applying Oxyfluorfen 2E at a use rate of approximately one gallon per acre in a spray volume of 110 gallons per acre). It is recommended that an 80% active nonionic surfactant be added to the spray mixture at a rate of 1 tablespoon (0.5 fluid ounces) per gallon of spray when making postemergence applications.

Pounds Active/Acre	Pints Oxyfluorfen 2E/ Acre	Fluid Ounces (milliliters) of Oxyfluorfen 2E in one gallon of spray mix to treat 400 Sq. Ft	Fluid Ounces (milliliters) of Oxyfluorfen 2E in one quart of spray mix to treat 100 Sq. Ft
2	8	1.2 (35)	0.3 (9)

TIMING
Oxyfluorfen 2E may be applied after transplanting or to established deciduous trees. For optimum weed control, applications should be made prior to weed germination.

For maximum safety to deciduous species mentioned on this label, post-directed applications of Oxyfluorfen 2E should be made to the soil prior to bud swell in the spring or after trees have initiated dormancy in the fall. Care must be taken to avoid contact of spray drift or mist with foliage of or green bark of deciduous trees.

Oxyfluorfen 2E may be phytotoxic to the foliage of non-target plants. Avoid making applications of this product under conditions that favor drift to non-target areas.

Note: Applications made after bud swell may result in injury to deciduous trees and are not recommended. If a non-dormant application is required due to weed competition, **DO NOT** apply during periods of new foliage growth. Applications should be made after foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Direct spray toward the soil at the base of the trees and use greater than 50 gallons of water per acre. Splashing soil can carry Oxyfluorfen 2E, which may injure the leaves of some deciduous trees.

METHOD OF APPLICATION
Oxyfluorfen 2E should be directed to the soil. Avoid direct spray or drift onto foliage, flowers or green bark. Apply in 20 or more gallons of water per acre to provide uniform spray distribution and coverage to the soil surface. Use higher volumes to ensure adequate soil coverage in high densities of emerged weeds or heavy trash. Thorough spray coverage is essential to maximize the postemergence activity of Oxyfluorfen 2E. Use a low-pressure (20 to 40 psi.) sprayer. The use of spray shields that reduce exposure of foliage and bark to Oxyfluorfen 2E spray is suggested. Spray equipment should be calibrated carefully before each use.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SELECTED FIELD GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES
In addition to the weeds controlled by Oxyfluorfen 2E used alone, tank mixes with other preemergence or postemergence herbicides registered for this use may provide a broader spectrum of weed control. Oxyfluorfen 2E may be tank mixed with products containing the following active ingredients registered for use in conifer plantings:

glyphosate	prodiamine
napropamide	pronamide
oryzalin	sethoxydim
pendimethalin	

Determine the additional weed species to be controlled and based on label claims, select the product(s) which would give effective control of the targeted weed(s). When using tank mixes of two or more products, use conditions must be in accordance with the more (most) restrictive of the label limitations and precautions of the mixing partners.

Important: Read and follow container labels of tank-mix partners and use as directed by labeling. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

FIELD-GROWN DECIDUOUS TREES

SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lb active) of this product per broadcast acre per year.
- The use directions described here for field-grown deciduous trees **DO NOT** apply for bearing treefruit, nut and vine crops.
- Apply this product to the soil surface surrounding trees prior to bud swell or after trees have initiated dormancy in the fall. Although not recommended, if a non-dormant application is required, apply as a directed spray when foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. **DO NOT** apply during periods of new foliage growth.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage flowers and green bark.
- **DO NOT** apply this product when weather conditions favor drift. Avoid drift to non-target areas. Oxyfluorfen 2E is phytotoxic to plant foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply Oxyfluorfen 2E to trees that have been weakened or are under stress from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, or winter injury as severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Oxyfluorfen 2E.

COTTONWOOD

GENERAL INFORMATION
Oxyfluorfen 2E is an effective herbicide for postemergence and preemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds in cottonwood plantings. Oxyfluorfen 2E may be applied postemergence or be post-directed to the base of the cottonwood tree. Applications must only be made prior to bud break to avoid possible phytotoxicity to the cottonwood foliage. Applications made after bud break may result in injury to the cottonwood plant and are not recommended.

DOSAGE
Apply 4 to 8 pints (1.0 to 2.0 lb active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre for preemergence and postemergence weed control. The addition of 1 quart of Latron AG-98 or a comparable 80% active nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix will assist in spray coverage and wetting of weeds for postemergence control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
When Oxyfluorfen 2E is applied preemergence or postemergence to weed seedlings (not exceeding 6-leaf stage) at recommended dosages, the following broadleaf weeds are controlled:

GROUNDSEL, COMMON
KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE
LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON
MUSTARD, HEDGE
SHEPHERDSPURSE
SMARTWEED, PENNSYLVANIA

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION
For optimum weed control, Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied prior to weed emergence. Preemergence applications should be made prior to or immediately after transplanting dormant cottonwood seedlings. Applications must be made prior to bud break of the cottonwood trees.

Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre depending upon density of emerged weeds. Spray volume should be increased as weed height and density increase. Use a low-pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Spray equipment should be calibrated carefully before each use.

COTTONWOOD

SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS
In addition to the following, also observe **GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS** listed at the beginning of this label.
- Oxyfluorfen 2E should only be applied to dormant healthy cottonwood stock.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lb active) per treated acre per growing season as a result of single or multiple applications.

EUCALYPTUS

GENERAL INFORMATION
Oxyfluorfen 2E is an effective herbicide for postemergence and preemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds in permanently established eucalyptus (*E. viminalis*, *E. pulverulenta*, and *E. camaldulensis*) plantings. In new plantings, Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied immediately prior to or immediately following transplanting of dormant eucalyptus seedlings. In established plantings, Oxyfluorfen 2E may be applied postemergence (over the top) or be post-directed to the base of the eucalyptus tree. Applications must only be made prior to bud break to avoid possible phytotoxicity to the eucalyptus foliage. Applications made after bud break may result in injury to the eucalyptus plant and are not recommended.

DOSAGE
Apply 4 to 8 pints (1.0 to 2.0 lb active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre for preemergence and postemergence weed control. The addition of 1 quart of Latron AG-98 or a comparable 80% active nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix will assist in spray coverage and wetting of weeds for postemergence control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
When Oxyfluorfen 2E is applied preemergence or postemergence to weed seedlings (not exceeding 6-leaf stage) at recommended dosages, the following broadleaf weeds are controlled:

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

CHEESEWEED (MALVA)	MINERSLETTUCE
FIDDLENECK, COAST	NETTLE, BURNING
† FILAREE, BROADLEAF	PIGWEED, REDROOT
† FILAREE, REDSTEM	REDMAIDS
† FILAREE, WHITESTEM	SHEPHERDSPURSE
GROUNDSEL, COMMON	SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL
HENBIT	

† Oxyfluorfen 2E at the 8-pint rate (2.0 lb active) will provide control of filaree up to the 6-leaf stage.

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

BURCLOVER	LETTUCE, PRICKLY
CHEESEWEED (MALVA)	PIGWEED, REDROOT
FIDDLENECK, COAST	PURSLANE, COMMON
FILAREE, BROADLEAF	REDMAIDS
FILAREE, REDSTEM	ROCKET, LONDON
FILAREE, WHITESTEM	SHEPHERDSPURSE
GROUNDSEL, COMMON	SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL
HENBIT	SPURGE, PROSTRATE
KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE	SPURGE, SPOTTED
LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON	

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION
For optimum weed control, Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied prior to weed emergence. Postemergence applications should be applied to seedling weeds (up to the 6-leaf stage). Applications must be made prior to bud break of either transplants or established eucalyptus trees.

Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre depending upon density of emerged weeds. Spray volume should be increased as weed height and density increase. Use a low-pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Spray equipment should be calibrated carefully before each use.

EUCALYPTUS

SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS
In addition to the following, also observe **GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS** listed at the beginning of this label.
- Oxyfluorfen 2E should only be applied to dormant healthy eucalyptus stock.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lb active) per treated acre per growing season as a result of single

or multiple applications.

FALLOW BED

GROUND OR AERIAL APPLICATION OF Oxyfluorfen 2E ON FALLOW BEDS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Oxyfluorfen 2E is effective as a preemergence and/or postemergence herbicide when used alone or in a tank mix combination with glyphosate (Glyphomax) for the control of winter annual broadleaf weeds to be planted to the crops listed below.

MINIMUM TREATMENT-PLANTING INTERVAL

	Oxyfluorfen 2E Use Rate	
TRANSPLANTED CROPS	**up to 1 pint/A**	**up to 2 pints/A**
CONIFER	0 DAYS	0 DAYS

Important: The fallow beds should be worked thoroughly to a depth of at least 2.5 inches prior to planting; weed control should not be expected following breaking of the soil surface. Failure to achieve thorough and complete incorporation, or to follow the recommended treatment-planting interval, may result in stand reduction and/or vigor reduction of the planted crop.

Crop injury may be enhanced if newly seeded crops or transplants are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, low soil temperatures, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases.

Exercise extreme care to avoid herbicide contact with any desirable dormant or non-dormant crop, plant, tree or vegetation as severe injury may result.

Oxyfluorfen 2E USED ALONE

DOSAGE

Oxyfluorfen 2E may be applied at 1 to 2 pints (0.25 to 0.5 lb active) per broadcast acre. The lower rate (1 pint per acre) should provide up to 4 weeks of preemergence control of susceptible weeds and provide postemergence control of susceptible weeds (up to 4-leaf stage). The higher rate (2 pints per acre) should provide preemergence control of susceptible weeds for up to 8 weeks and postemergence control of susceptible weeds (up to 6-leaf stage). Best preemergence control is achieved when irrigation or rainfall occurs within 3 or 4 weeks following application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Oxyfluorfen 2E should provide preemergence and postemergence† control of the following weeds when used at recommended dosages and weed stage.

CHEESEWEED (MALVA)
FIDDLENECK, COAST
FILAREE, BROADLEAF
FILAREE, REDSTEM
GROUNDSEL, COMMON
HENBIT
MINERSLETTUCE
MUSTARD, SPECIES
NETTLE, BURNING
REDMAIDS
ROCKET, LONDON
SHEPHERDSPURSE
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL

† Thorough spray coverage is essential to maximize the postemergence activity of Oxyfluorfen 2E. For postemergence control when applied by air, a tank mixture of Oxyfluorfen 2E with glyphosate (Glyphomax) is recommended.

Oxyfluorfen 2E is a contact herbicide; therefore, coverage is essential for acceptable postemergence control. If dense weed populations, oversized weed seedlings, volunteer grains, annual grasses or unfavorable environmental conditions exist, a tank mixture of Oxyfluorfen 2E with glyphosate (Glyphomax) for postemergence control is recommended.

TANK MIXES WITH Oxyfluorfen 2E

Important: Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mix, the most restrictive situations must apply.

DOSAGE

Oxyfluorfen 2E can be tank mixed with glyphosate (Glyphomax) product to obtain postemergence control of annual grass weeds, volunteer grains and broadleaf weeds. Tank mix 1 to 2 pints (0.25 to 0.5 lb active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E with labeled rates of glyphosate (Glyphomax). Apply at the recommended rates and growth stages to susceptible weed species in a manner consistent with the respective labels.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Ground Application: Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. The volume of water used should be increased as the weeds become taller and more dense. Use a low-pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Spray equipment should be calibrated carefully before each use.

Aerial Application: Oxyfluorfen 2E should be applied using swirl jet or hollow cone nozzles and a spray pressure less than 40 psi to deliver a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre (minimum 5 GPA for Oxyfluorfen 2E /glyphosate (Glyphomax) tank mix). Applications should be made at a height of 6 to 10 feet above the soil surface. It is suggested that the nozzles on the spray booms should not be placed any closer to the wing or rotor tips than 3/4 of the span; this will minimize the formation of spray or wing tip vortice roll. Nozzles should be spaced and positioned to produce a uniform spray pattern and to minimize or eliminate the formation of droplets 100 microns or less in diameter.

AVOID DRIFT

When applying to fallow beds, extreme care must be exercised to prevent spray drift which could result in damage to other crops or desirable vegetation. use the following guidelines when aerial applications are to be made.

1. **DO NOT** apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
2. When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least 1/2 mile from all crops and desirable vegetation, except the following:
   Maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of:
   - 150 feet from dormant treefruit/nut/vine crops and overwintering sugar beets.
   - 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets, and non-targeted vegetable fallow beds.
3. When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
4. For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 feet from any non-targeted vegetable fallow bed, crop, or desirable vegetation.

The use of a drift control agent may be required by local regulations. However, the drift control agent may decrease the weed control activity.

Important: Aerial applicators must be familiar with the EPA-registered label and follow the use precautions. Spraying Oxyfluorfen 2E in a manner other than as recommended is done at the user's risk. Users are responsible for all loss or damage that results from such spraying. In addition, aerial applicators should follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. In interpreting the label and local regulations, the most restrictive situations should apply to avoid drift hazards.

FALLOW BED

SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS

In addition to the following, also observe **GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS** listed at the beginning of this label.

- Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, read and carefully follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb active) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per acre per fallow season.

WINDBREAKS AND SHELTERBELTS

FOR USE ONLY IN MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA AND WYOMING.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Oxyfluorfen 2E is effective as a preemergence and/or postemergence herbicide for the control of listed annual broadleaf weeds in windbreaks and shelterbelts. Preemergence control is most effective when spray is applied to clean, weed-free soil surfaces. Treated soil surfaces should not be disturbed because the herbicidal effectiveness of Oxyfluorfen 2E may be decreased. Seedling weeds are controlled during emergence as they come in contact with the soil-applied herbicide. The most effective postemergence weed control is achieved when Oxyfluorfen 2E is applied with thorough coverage of weeds in the seedling stage.

Occasionally after the use of Oxyfluorfen 2E, a spotting, crinkling or flecking may appear on the leaves of the deciduous species. Leaves that receive direct or indirect (drift) spray contact will be injured. Deciduous species typically outgrow this condition rapidly and develop normally.

Important: Some varieties or cultivars of conifers and deciduous species listed may be susceptible to Oxyfluorfen 2E. Care should be taken to ensure that the particular variety to be sprayed with Oxyfluorfen 2E is tolerant. It is suggested that unfamiliar species be tested in limited areas prior to application for preemergence and postemergence weed control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When Oxyfluorfen 2E is applied preemergence or postemergence (up to 4-leaf weed stage) at recommended dosages, the following broadleaf weeds are controlled:

BUCKWHEAT, WILD
BURCLOVER
CARPETWEED
DOCK, CURLY
GROUNDCHERRY, CUTLEAF
GROUNDCHERRY, WRIGHT
GROUNDSEL, COMMON
HENBIT
JIMSONWEED
KNOTWEED, PROSTRATE
KOCHIA
LADYSTHUMB
LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON
LETTUCE, PRICKLY
MALLOW, LITTLE
MAYWEED
MUSTARD, BLUE
MUSTARD, TUMBLE
MUSTARD, WILD
NETTLE, BURNING
NIGHTSHADE, BLACK
NIGHTSHADE, HAIRY
OATS, WILD
ORACH, RED
PEPPERWEED, YELLOW FLOWER
PIGWEED, PROSTRATE
PIGWEED, REDROOT
PURSLANE, COMMON
ROCKET, LONDON
† SHEPHERDSPURSE
SMARTWEED, PENNSYLVANIA
SOWTHISTLE, ANNUAL
TANSYMUSTARD
THISTLE, RUSSIAN (seedling)
VELVETLEAF

† The highest rate or multiple applications may be required for acceptable control.

GRASSES CONTROLLED

When Oxyfluorfen 2E is applied preemergence or postemergence (up to 2-leaf stage) at recommended dosages, the following annual grasses are controlled/suppressed:

BARNYARDGRASS
BLUEGRASS, ANNUAL
CRABGRASS, LARGE
FOXTAIL, GIANT
GOOSEGRASS
WITCHGRASS

Oxyfluorfen 2E is most effective when applied preemergence to annual grasses. Postemergence applications should be made to seedling grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage. The addition of 0.25% (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) of an 80% active nonionic surfactant, cleared for application to growing crops, enhances herbicidal activity on emerged weeds. When determining

an appropriate use rate where a range of rates is provided, use higher rates where heavy weed pressure is anticipated, or where medium and fine soil textures exist and high organic matter soils are present.

Oxyfluorfen 2E may be applied to numerous conifer and deciduous species, including the following:

CONIFER SPECIES

Common Name	Scientific Name
DOUGLAS-FIR	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
FIR	
GRAND	*Abies grandis*
FRASER	*Abies fraseri*
NOBLE	*Abies procera*
HEMLOCK	
EASTERN HEMLOCK	*Tsuga canadensis*
WESTERN HEMLOCK	*Tsuga heterophylla*
PINE	
AUSTRIAN	*Pinus nigra*
EASTERN WHITE	*Pinus strobus*
JACK	*Pinus banksiana*
HIMALAYAN	*Pinus graffithii*
LOBLOLLY	*Pinus taeda*
LODGEPOLE	*Pinus contorta*
LONGLEAF	*Pinus palustris*
MONTEREY	*Pinus radiata*
MUGHO	*Pinus mugo*
PONDEROSA	*Pinus ponderosa*
SCOTCH	*Pinus sylvestris*
SHORTLEAF	*Pinus echinata*
SLASH	*Pinus elliottii*
VIRGINIA	*Pinus virginiana*
SPRUCE	
BLUE	*Picea pungens*
DWARF ALBERTA	*Picea glauca conica*
NORWAY	*Picea abies*
SITKA	*Picea sitchensis*
ARBORVITAE	*Thuja occidentalis*
	Thuja orientalis
JUNIPER	*Juniperus chinensis*
	Juniperus horizontalis
	Juniperus procumbens
	Juniperus sabina
	Juniperus scopulorum
RED CEDAR	*Juniperus virginiana*
YEW	*Taxus spp.*

DECIDUOUS HARDWOOD SPECIES

Common Name	Scientific Name
ASH	*Fraxinus spp.*
CRABAPPLE	*Malus spp.*
EUCALYPTUS	*Eucalyptus viminalis, E. pulverulenta,*
	E. camaldulensis
LILAC	*Syringa vulgaris*
MAPLE, BLACK	*Acer nigrum*
OAK, NORTHERN RED	*Quercus rubra*
OLIVE, RUSSIAN	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
POPLAR (COTTONWOOD)	*Populus spp.*
SWEETGUM	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
SYCAMORE	*Platanus occidentalis*
WALNUT, BLACK	*Juglans nigra*

DOSAGE

Apply 4 to 8 pints (1.0 to 2.0 lb active ingredient) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per broadcast acre for preemergence and postemergence weed control. The addition of 0.25% v/v (2 pints/100 gallons of spray solution) of an 80% active nonionic surfactant cleared for application on growing crops enhances the herbicidal activity of Oxyfluorfen 2E on emerged weeds.

For banded application, the amount of Oxyfluorfen 2E recommended per acre for broadcast application may be reduced according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (inches)}}{\text{Row Width (inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application}$$

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Conifers: Oxyfluorfen 2E can be applied pre-transplant, post-directed or postemergence (over the top) to conifers. Postemergence or post-directed applications should be applied prior to budbreak or after the foliage has had an opportunity to harden off.

Deciduous Hardwoods: Oxyfluorfen 2E has exhibited selectivity to many deciduous species when applied pre-transplant or as a post-directed spray prior to budbreak. Special care should be taken to direct the spray toward the base of the plant. Applications made after budbreak may result in injury to the deciduous species, and are not recommended. (Note: If a non-dormant application is required, **DO NOT** apply during periods of new foliage growth. Applications should be made after foliage has fully expanded and hardened off. Direct spray toward the base of the trees. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with the foliage of the deciduous species.)

Oxyfluorfen 2E should be thoroughly mixed with clean water at the recommended rate and applied at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast, banded or post-directed spray. Thorough spray coverage is essential to maximize the postemergence activity of Oxyfluorfen 2E. Spray equipment should be calibrated carefully before each use.

Pre-transplant applications must be made after completion of soil preparation but prior to transplanting. Transplanting should be completed with minimal soil disturbance. Treated soil surfaces should be left undisturbed after transplanting to obtain the greatest benefit of Oxyfluorfen 2E on susceptible annual broadleaf weeds during the time period for which weed control is desired. However, timely cultivations after weed emergence will assist in weed control.

WINDBREAKS AND SHELTERBELTS

SPECIFIC USE RESTRICTIONS

The following use restrictions must be observed when Oxyfluorfen 2E is used as recommended on this label.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2.0 lb active ingredient) of Oxyfluorfen 2E per treated acre per growing season as a result of single or multiple applications.
- Always apply Oxyfluorfen 2E to healthy deciduous and/or conifer species.
- **DO NOT** apply Oxyfluorfen 2E to conifers or deciduous species that have been weakened or under stress from excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, soil insects, or winter injury, as severe injury may result.

AERIAL APPLICATION

IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ONLY, FROM FEBRUARY 15 THROUGH MARCH 31 ONLY. In addition to aerial application directions contained elsewhere in this label, the following guidelines are required between the dates of February 15 and March 31 for applications in the following geographic area:

- North: Fresno County Line
- South: Fresno County Line
- East: State Highway 99
- West: Fresno County Line

Observe the following restrictions to minimize off-site movement during aerial application of Oxyfluorfen 2E. Minimization of off-site movement is the responsibility of the grower, pest control advisor and aerial applicator.

A written recommendation **must** be submitted by or on behalf of the applicator to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner 24 hours prior to the application. This written recommendation **must** state the proximity of surrounding crops, and that conditions of each manufacturer's product label and this label have been satisfied.

Aerial application of Oxyfluorfen 2E is limited to pilots who have successfully completed a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner and California Department of Pesticide Regulation approved training program for aerial application of herbicides. All aircraft must be inspected, critiqued in flight and certified at a Fresno county Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-in. Test and calibrate spray equipment at intervals sufficient to ensure that proper rates are being applied during the commercial use season. Applicator must document such calibrations and testing. Demonstration of performance at Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved "fly-ins" constitutes such documentation; or other written records showing calculations and measurements of flight and spray parameters are acceptable.

DO NOT apply this product by air earlier than 30 minutes prior to sunrise and/or later than 30 minutes after sunset without prior permission from the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

IMPORTANT: Read the entire **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** and the **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY** before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Storage: Keep from freezing. Store above 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide Wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal

Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Metal Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Steps to be Taken In Case Material Is Released or Spilled: Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors. Use MSHA/NIOSH self-contained breathing apparatus or airline respirator for large spills in confined areas. Dike the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer the liquid or solid diking material to separate containers for recovery or disposal. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash exposed skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep spill out of all sewers and bodies of water.

Oxyfluorfen 2E

Specimen Label

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of FarmSaver.com LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

FarmSaver.com LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE when it is used in accordance with such directions, subject to the inherent risks mentioned above. FARMSAVER.COM LLC NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

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